The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. III.—No. 46. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 13, 1824. Whole No. 172.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year.—Advertisements inserted at the customary price.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A TOUCH AT THE POETS.

In this wise age, when every youthful wight
Inspir'd, or uninspir'd, presumes to write,
A brother scribbler sure they will excuse,
That deigns to trifle with the heavenly muse;

And here, with awe, we state our theme shall be
Poets, poetesses, and poetry:
With trembling awe we'll touch that wayish thing,
A Poet, for we fear a poet's sting.
Candour shall guide our pen; a good intent
Shall be our shield,—and where no harm is meant,
Nope should be seen—a here liner with dullness flow
We'll pass them by—Who strikes a dreamy foe!

Oh! holy Sabbath, friend to man on earth,
Thou bringest in thy train soul cheering mirth;—
Thou lift'st the heart from every earthly woe,
Thou spread'st heaven's tranquility below.
Most day, more'st other goods, when thou dawn'st high
Thou bring'st the *Evening Post* to many an eye;
In it the child of sorrow may discern
Precepts which teach all those who deign to learn:
Teach heavenly wisdom to each wandering soul,
And win it back to virtue's mild control.
In it gentlemen the soft pathetic tale
Give beauty may with tender force prevail:
Her eye may moisten, and her heart may melt
At woes which she perhaps has never felt.
In it gay laughter's son finds many a jest,
With wit and pleading bearly expos'd—
But most of all her various parts' lays
Receive attention, censure,—sometimes praise.

Pleas'd we have dwelt on Ellen's dawning fame
Where all we've seen a ray of genius shine;
But Ellen, take a friend's advice, nor write
Too much—with better care thy verse indite.
Those modern strictures are potent which we've seen
Doubt from whence they took their rise, from hence;
But caverns that spread their course thro' many a field,
Too oft, impure, polluted waters yield.
Then go to who aspire to heavenly flame,
By writing much, too often rich the name.
In words, not thoughts, their derision verses wind,
And seem to say we've left no lesson behind!
Yet, Ellen, be thyself; but write with care,
And with much joy we shall a wreath prepare:
And on thy brow, with kindling pride, shall place
That wreath, the rich reward of wit and grace.

Genest! we like thy verse, but not thy theme,
Thou seem'st like a lover in his dreams:
Thy song but tells of Hybla's sweets, and flowers,
Of nectar'd dews,—of moonlit streams, and bowers.
It brings to mind the lays of other times,
When Colin, Damon, Phyllis met in rhymes;
When Chloris, Strephon, Phillis in the grove,
Wander'd for years their only subject love.
Oh! choose a brighter theme; thy muse command,
And sing the praises of our native land.
For oh, my land! there's in thy name a charm
To warm the patriot's heart, and nerve his arm.
Inspir'd by thee, the laurell'd bard may soar
To higher flights than bard e'er knew before.
In thy fair soil the tree of *Freedom's* root,
(That holy tree, which bears most heavenly fruit,)
Has deeply sunk from every storm secure,
And through ensuing ages shall endure,
Beneath its shade the arts enraptur'd rise,
Propitious dews fall on it from the skies,
And Poesy hails the time when, (tyrants kaid
From thrones,) its limbs shall shade a joyful world.

Oh! ne'er need nature hand, on whom a ray
Of light has reach'd to intellectual day,
Seek other lands for song, his own can give
Themes that embalm'd in Poesy e'er shall live.

We oft have seen with pleasure Willet's lays,
And tender him our feeble mite of praise;
But when he pens sarcastics with no skill,
Ee, Dear magrado, give him the small pill.

Francis we've read but, Francis is our friend,
Alas we'll not to more, nor will we commend.

The night, and time to cease—perhaps we may,
Within a week or two resume our lay:
It rests but with our readers, their applause
May prompt to perseverance in the cause.
We court their good opinion, but defy
Those who may view us with jaundic'd eye;
And now we want a sounding name to choose,
Worthy ourselves, our subject and the muse.
Alfred "Albert" or "Carlos" will not do,
No! we must have a name sublime and new.
Shall we choose "Edmund!" "Ariel!" "Florio!"
These have been used a thousand years ago.
For want of other, then, our name disclosed,
These lines were written by plain, honest MOSES.

TO LEMICUS.

Ah! why pervert thy gentle lyre,
A strain so sweetly thine to raise,
Or get the muse thy heart inspire,
To plead a song in Ellen's praise!

Can she who pens a timid lay,
E'er dare assume a hope to claim
That which exalted minstrel's may,
(A valued, and rewarded name.)

Ah! no, her harp is rude, is wild,
Can ne'er a charm surpassing give;
That's swept alone by sorrow's child,
Nor yet in dear remembrance live.

Then why so bright a garland weave,
My brow to twine, or speak of Fame!
Or why would'st thou so mildly breathe
Thy notes of praise, to Ellen's name!

ELLEN.

When each dull scene of life is o'er
A blessing Heaven has in store;—
'Twill show us heroes, saints and sages,
Who sanctified departed ages.

A Washington we then shall see;
A Warren a Montgomery;—
And every hallow'd soul, whose flight
Was wing'd in Freedom's holy fight.

A Newton's form shall bless our eyes,
A Rowland born to grace the skies;
An Addison whose heavenly lore
Could make e'en sceptic minds adore.

Thanks to kind Heaven, which on this sphere
Still blends a smile with every tear;
Ere the dark sun of life hath set
There open have been good *La Fayette*.

FRANCIS.

To render good for evil, is God-like; to render good for good, is man-like; to render evil for evil, is beast-like; to render evil for good, is devil-like.

The following Spanish proverb should be strictly adhered to by those who wish success in life: go not to your doctor for every ail, not to your lawyer for every quarrel, nor to your bottle for every thirst."

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Happy the man who far remov'd
From noise and strife,
His hours he Love's sweet music sooth'd,
Glides on through life.

His mind expansive opes its stores
To all around;
Unclog'd his vigorous fancy soars
From earth's dull ground,

To where celestial pleasures are,
And bliss serene;
Where no base, human passions mar
The beauteous scene.

His days pass on in sweet content;
His soul's at ease;
Ever on works of goodness bent,
He dwells in peace.

Secure from every blight of ill,
He knows not woe;
But joyful thoughts his bosom fill,
And in him glow.

To Heaven he looks with fervent grace,
And pious heart;
Flies to his Saviour's blest embrace,
When death's cold dart

Removes him from this earthly sphere
To realms above,
Where ne'er is felt the throb of fear,
But all is love.

G.

SWEARING.—The impolite habit which many young men have of swearing profanely whenever they hold a conversation, either public or private, is one which should not be tolerated by any company, as it is both inexcusable and insufferably vulgar.

It is inexcusable, because there is less temptation to this vice than to any other. Some vices are excused by calling them constitutional; but as Archbishop Tillotson observes, "no man is born with a swearing constitution." It cannot procure credit to an assertion, because it is oftener used to confirm a rash or doubtful saying than a plain truth. The man who swears, seems to doubt his own veracity, and well may others suspect it; for how can we believe he will be true to man who is false to God? Besides, the custom of swearing to truths may insensibly lead a man to swear to falsehoods. Persons addicted to this practice scarcely know when they swear; and some when reproved for it, have sworn that they did not swear.

It is vulgar. That some Gentlemen swear, is too true; but it can never be deemed the mark of a gentleman; for it is a vice common to the vilest characters in the lowest ranks of society. It produces the most disgraceful equality—it puts the honorable, the learned, the polished and the delicate, upon a level with the most ignorant and depraved.

Besides those horrid oaths which shock every decent ear, there is a vicious habit, indulged by many persons, otherwise moral, and even among some ladies, of a thoughtless profanation of their Maker's name, on occasions the most trivial, such as Good God! God forbid! God bless us! O Lord, &c. &c. This is inexcusable conduct, and shows a want of that reverence to the best of Beings, which is essential to true religion, and is as direct a violation of that command, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," as the most vulgar profane oaths.

Virtue is the brightest ornament of youth.—As on the one hand religion never appears more lovely and engaging than when it dwells on the lips and is exhibited in the lives of young people, so on the other hand, young persons never appear so amiable, and deserve so much esteem and confidence as when they are religious;—when they walk in the paths of virtue, honesty, sobriety and integrity. Always interesting in itself, youth is rendered doubly so when associated with the graces and tempers of the gospel. A young man or a young woman destitute of religion, may be very estimable and worthy on account of the amiableness of their dispositions and the propriety of their department. But where the spirit and the graces of Christianity are added, it is like adding life and motion to a statue which we have admired for its proportion and decorations. But a young person of elegant form and engaging manners, who lives in profligacy, impurity and blasphemy, deserves to be compared to a finished statue, streaming forth corruption and poisoning the atmosphere with contagion and death.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

A DAY IN LONDON.

In the following description of some of the moral features of London, we may see more to gratify curiosity than to excite either envy or admiration.

"In the morning all is calm—not a mouse stirring before ten o'clock; the shops then begin to open. Milk women with their pails perfectly neat, suspended at the two extremities of a yoke, carefully shaped to fit the shoulders, and surrounded with small tin measures of cream, ring at every door with reiterated pulls to hasten the house servants, who come half asleep to receive a measure as big as an egg, being the usual allowance of a family, for it is necessary to explain, that milk is not either food or drink here but a tincture—a tincture—an elixir exhibited in drops, five or six at most in a cup of tea, morning and evening. It would be difficult to say what taste or what quality these drops may impart; but so it is, and nobody thinks of questioning the propriety of the custom. Not a single carriage—not a cart is seen passing. The first considerable stir is the drum and military music of the guards marching from the barracks to Hyde Parke, having at their head three or four negro giants, striking high, gracefully and strong, the resounding cymbal. About three or four o'clock, the fashionable world show some signs of life, issuing forth, to pay visits, or rather leave cards at the doors of friends, never seen but in the crowd of assemblies, to go to the shops, see sights, or lounge, in Bond street—an ugly, inconvenient street, the attractions of which it is difficult to understand. At five or six, they return home to dress for dinner. The streets are then lighted from one end to the other, or rather edged on either side with two lines of little brightish dots, indicative of light, but yielding in fact very little; these are the lamps. They are not suspended in the middle of the streets as at Paris, but fixed on irons eight or nine feet high ranged along the houses. The want of reflectors is probably the cause of their giving so little light. From six to eight the noise of wheels increases: it is the dinner hour. A multitude of carriages, with two eyes of flame glaring in the dark before each of them, shake the pavement and the very houses, following and crossing each other at full speed. Stopping suddenly, a footman jumps down, runs to the door, and lifts the heavy knocker—gives a great knock, then several smaller ones in quick succession, then with all his might, flourishing as on a drum, with an art and an air, and a delicacy of touch, which denote the quality, the rank, and the fortune of his master.

"For two hours, or nearly, there is a pause; at ten a redoublement comes on. This is the great crisis of dress, of noise and of rapidity—an universal hubbub; a sort of uniform grinding and shaking, like that experienced in a great mill with fifty pair of stones; and if I was not afraid of appearing to exaggerate, I should say it came upon the ear like the falls of Niagara heard at two miles distance!! This crisis continues undiminished till twelve or one o'clock; then less and less during the rest of the night—till at the approach of day, a single carriage is heard now and then at a great distance.

"Great assemblies are called routs or parties; but the people who give them in their invitations, only say that they will be at home such a day, and this some weeks beforehand. The house in which this takes place, is frequently stripped from top to bottom; beds, drawers, and all but ornamental furniture, is carried out of sight to make room for crowds of well dressed people, received at the door of the principal apartment by the mistress of the house standing, who smiles at every new comer with a look of acquaintance. Nobody sits; there is no conversation, no cards, no music—only elbowing, turning and winding from room to room; then at the end of a quarter of an hour, escaping to the hall door to wait for the carriage, spending more time upon the threshold among footmen than you have done above stairs with their masters—From this rout you drive to another where, after waiting your turn to arrive at the door perhaps half an hour, the street being full of carriages, you alight, begin the same round, and end in the same manner."

HUNTER'S NARRATIVE.

We make the following extract from Mr. Hunter's interesting narrative. It will be recollected that he was captured by the Indians, while a child, and brought up by them.

In one of my excursions, while seated in the shade of a large tree, situated on a gentle declivity, I was surprised by a tremendous rushing noise. I sprang up, and discovered a herd, I believe of a thousand buffalos, running at full speed, directly towards me, with a view, as I supposed, to beat off the flies, which at this season are inconceivably troublesome to those animals.

I placed myself behind the tree so as not to be seen, not apprehending danger, because they ran with too great rapidity, and too closely together to afford any one of them an opportunity of injuring me, while protected in this manner.

The Buffalos passed so near me on both sides, that I could have touched several of them merely by extending my arm. In the rear of the herd was one on which a huge panther had fixed, and was voraciously engaged in cutting off the muscles of its neck. I did not discover this circumstance till it had nearly passed beyond rifle shot distance, when I discharged my piece, and wounded the panther. It instantly left its hold on the Buffalo, and bounded with great rapidity towards me. On witnessing the result of my shot, the apprehensions I suffered can scarcely be imagined. I had, however, sufficient presence of mind to retreat and secrete myself behind the trunk of the tree, opposite to its approaching direction. Here, solicitous for what possibly might be the result of my unfortunate shot, I prepared both my knife and tomahawk for what I supposed a deadly conflict with this terrible animal. In a few moments, I had the satisfaction to hear it in the branches of the tree over my head. My rifle had just been discharged, and I entertained fears that I could not re-load it, without discovering and yet exposing myself to the fury of its destructive rage. I looked into the tree with the utmost caution, but could not perceive it, though its groans and vengeance breathing growls told me it was not far off and also what I had to expect, in case it should discover me. In this situation, with my eyes almost constantly directed upwards to observe its motion, I silently loaded my rifle, and then creeping softly round the trunk of the tree, saw my formidable enemy resting on a considerable branch, about thirty feet from the ground, with his side fairly exposed. I was unobserved, took deliberate aim, and shot it through the heart. It made a single bound from the tree to the earth, and died in a moment afterwards. I re-loaded my rifle before I ventured to approach it, and even then not without some apprehension. I took its skin, and was, with the assistance of fire and smoke, enabled to preserve and dress it. I name this circumstance, because it afterwards afforded a source for some amusement; for I frequently used to array myself in it as near as possible to the costume and form of the original, and surprise the herds of buffalos, elk and deer, which, on my approach, uniformly fled with great precipitation and dread."

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Lord C. after receiving his rents, was in the habit of retiring with his steward to his study; and there, after settling his accounts, of depositing the money in his strong box, till the next day, when the steward was sent with it to the bank. This man had lived with his Lordship's father, and was so beloved by the family, that they placed implicit confidence in his integrity and worth. For some time his lordship had, upon inspecting the banker's book, and upon reference to his private account, found that the sum they credited him, was always short of that he sent. This being continued, led to severe investigations; but no result that came out, satisfied him how the deficiency could happen. Some of the servants came under his displeasure, and they were at various periods dismissed. On one particular rent day, he placed the money in a different room, still having for his confident the old steward; who, of course, joined with his lord in the regretting his late losses. On the same night, the house-maid went to this room to see that the shutters were safe; and recollecting that she had to clean it out very early, she thought it not worth while to go to bed, but determined to lay herself down and sleep on the sofa. She did so, and put out the candle. When half asleep, she was awaked by a noise at the door, and she was just a going to ring the bell, thinking it were thieves, when it slowly opened, and in walked the old steward. He looked cautiously round and hesitated; but seeing no object, went to the escritoire where his lord had locked his rents up. After opening the lock, he took out what he pleased, and then relocking the drawer, was going out, when—the reflection of the candle upon the servant's clothes caught his eye! He started. But—she might be asleep, and his transgression not witnessed. To be assured of this, he went to the sofa and flashed a candle backwards and forwards before her eyes. The girl lay still. He put his hand into his pocket, drew out a clasp knife, and opened it. He flashed it before her eyes. The girl lay still. He then put it to her throat—drew it across and across, till she could feel the edge almost cut her. She was now aware that silence alone could save her life; for did she move, he would of course, murder her. She had presence of mind to lay still as death. Satisfied, after this terrible trial, that she must be fast asleep, he closed the knife, and walked out of the room. The frighted girl waited till she heard his footsteps faint away, and then rushed up to the chamber of her lord, and awakening him, she detailed the whole of the scene, begging his lordship to satisfy himself of the truth. She had no sooner told her story than she fainted. Lord C. hardly credited her; but he arose, leaving Lady C. to take care of the girl; and after raising up his valet, and other servants, proceeded to search for the steward.—His apartments being in a different wing of the house, they looked all about, and then cautiously made their way to his room. One of the men climbed up to the window, and saw the old man counting money. He descended and told this; and then they rushed into the room, and before the villain could hide his prize, they had him a prisoner. His lordship identified the bank notes found upon him, and he was, after a severe examination, sent to prison. Afraid of being executed, and dreading to face his injured Lord, and various other gentlemen who had placed confidence in him, he put an end to his life by cutting his own throat; but not before he left a letter detailing the sums he had purloined, and where his master could find them. Justice being frustrated by his not being made an example of, his Lordship was not sorry to be spared accusing his old and hitherto supposed faithful servant; and the whole was hushed up as much as possible. We return to the poor girl. After a great deal of care, she recovered so as again to repeat before the steward her evidence; but when she came to that part where she felt the knife touch her throat, the horror of the circumstance threw her into convulsions, and she went mad.

COLLECTANEA.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Opium is now made in considerable quantities in England, and is preferred by physicians and surgeons to the best that can be obtained from Turkey and the East Indies. The capsule is scarified, and collected as soon as it appears, and not left until it grows hard. It is collected in a phial with a little funnel fixed in the mouth.

10,844 tons of pure copper were produced by the copper mines of Great Britian and Ireland in the year ending June 30th, 1823.

The astringent matter in corks has been found in some cases to absorb the particles of iron in chalybeate water. It is recommended, therefore, that the corks be first steeped in the water.

When glass is drawn out to the finest thread; it still retains the character of the original mass, whether it be twisted, angular or tubular, and mercury will still find its passage through the latter at any degree of attenuation.

If a piece of lead be applied to the upper part of the point of the tongue, while a piece of silver is held to the under part, upon bringing the two metals into contact a pungent sensation will be felt, accompanied by a strong metalic taste. If a piece of tin-foil be laid on the point of the tongue, and the rounded end of a silver pencil case be placed against the ball of the eye, while the other end rests on the tin-foil, a pale flash of light will diffuse itself over the whole of the eye. If the experiment is made with zinc and gold, instead of tin foil and silver, the flash is incomparably more vivid. Dr. Fowler also mentions that by placing one of the metals as high up as possible between the gums and the upper lip, and the other in a similar situation with regard to the under lip, a flash was produced as vivid as that occasioned in the former instance, with this remarkable difference, that the flash produced, instead of being confined to the eye appeared to be diffused over the whole face.

FEMALE HEROISM.

Juana Maria Pola, of Santa Fe de Bogota, and her husband, and brothers, and sons were deeply engaged in the patriot cause. When Santa Fe was taken from the royalists, after the barracks of the infantry and cavalry had been seized, the patriots paused to collect numbers sufficient to attack the artillery; and then was that interval, when "the boldest held his breath for a time." Juana Maria found her sons among the troops who were awaiting the rest—'What do you here,' said she. 'I expect each moment to fight for La Patria.' 'Kneel down then, and take another blessing. We women will go and receive the first fire, and over our bodies you shall march and take yonder cannon, and save your country.' She blessed her sons, and rushed on with the foremost, and the day was theirs. From that day, she held a captain's pay and rank. But the royalists retook Santa Fe, and Juana Maria Pola was one of their first victims—she was led to the market place and shot.—*Miss Graham's Journal.*

MR. SULLY.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, for October, contains the following notice:

Mr. Sully, who is the "Sir Thomas Lawrence" of America, is an Englishman, born, I believe, in London. His father, when Master Sully was about five, went over to America with his whole family. Many years after, the son returned, and continued in London, for a considerable time, pursuing the study of his art, and copying some fine old pictures for his friends in America. That over, he returned, and, after years of great assiduity, has become, without any question, one of the most beautiful portrait painters in the world.

His general style is like that of Sir Thomas Lawrence, by whom he has profitted greatly; in fact, his composition, sentiment and manner are so much of the same character, now and then, that were it not for the touch, some of his portraits could not be distinguished from those of Sir Thomas. He is remarkably happy in his women. They have not so much of that elegant foppery which characterizes most of Sir Thomas Lawrence's females, but then, they are not heroic, and perhaps not quite so attractive, or, if as attractive, for that were a hard question to settle, there is not that exquisite flattery in his pencil that we see in the pencil of Sir Thomas Lawrence, which, while it preserves the likeness, will make a heroine, or an intellectual woman, of any thing, and yet there is flattery enough in the pencil of Mr. Sully to satisfy any reasonable creature.

Nobody can feel more astonishment or pleasure than I do at the address and power of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in transforming the most absolute, and, I should think, sometimes the most unmanagable corporeal beings, into spiritualities; but I confess, at the same time, that I cannot bear to meet any of his originals, after I have been looking at their pictures by him. My emotion, whenever I do, is unqualified astonishment,—astonishment, first, at the likeness; and astonishment, secondly, that there should be a likeness between things that are so unlike when compared. How he contrives it I cannot imagine. I have seen a picture of his indicating a fine, bold, poetical temperament; a handsome and expressive countenance, a frame above the middle size, and altogether, a princely fellow. I have met the original, whom I had never seen before; been struck instantaneously by the resemblance; and set the original was a paltry, diminutive, sordid-looking chap with no more soul in his face than ——, nay, nor half as much as I have seen in a fine Irish potatoe.

It seems always regarded gentleness as the first quality in a woman. Whenever he heard any one boastingly detailing the qualifications, talents and charms of any young female, he used to place a few cyphers one after the other, and then conclude by asking, "Is she gentle?" If the reply was in the affirmative, he then placed 1 before the number of cyphers, according with the value he attached to this. Sometimes he would ask, "Has she the three things needful? His friend well knew these three things on which he set so great a value; they were—a sweet voice, an agreeable temper, and a smooth skin.

[*Communicated for the Saturday Evening Post.*]

SONG.

Written for the anniversary of the Philadelphia Typographical Society.

BY W. B. M. WOOD.

Strike, boldly strike the glowing Lyre,
And tune to music every string,
A nobler theme shall thrill its wire,
Than else the tuneful muse can sing:
The potent Press, whence radiant beam
The heaven-born rays of sacred truth,
That wake young Genius' blissful dream,
And deck it in unfading youth.

When superstition's throne was rear'd,
High o'er the mind, she held her sway:
She dimm'd the heaven-lit flame that cheer'd
The weary wanderer on his way;
Oblivion sunk'd beneath her spell,
Dirk'ning her giant strides o'er earth,
Nor scarcely left a spark to tell
That man from heaven's own fire had birth

The proudest works of human power,
Rose but to totter, and to fall;
And genius shone its little hour
Then slept in dark oblivion's pall;
Nations on nations sped their course
Towards the mighty gulf of things,
And Time in his resistless course,
Left nought of their imaginings.

And glory in its heaven-ward way,
Was but the pageant of an hour,
Awhile it beam'd its meteor ray,
Then own'd the useless conqu'ror's power;
And virtue in her white array,
With all the trophies triumph rears,
Were swept by ruthless Time away,
And slept with unremembered years.

Its light burst forth upon this gloom,
Piercing oppression's darkest cloud,—
It snatch'd the fresh perennial bloom
Of Genius from oblivion's shroud:
And Art, too, felt the kindly ray,
Which erst had flourish'd but to die,
To her it gave the blaze of day,
To Genius—immortality!

Fair Freedom hail'd the new-born light,
Which like the summer's rising sun,
Blazed like a beacon on each height,
Telling that Tyrant's reign was done:
Here myriads saw the balefire's glare,
And gathering on her chosen land,
The despot's fiend-like rage they dare—
Young Freedom's strong resistless band.

Its flood of glory, like the sun,
Decays not with the flight of years;
It nerves free hearts to battle on,
And wakes the tottering monarch's fears:
It gilds the Patriot's hallow'd tomb
With sunbeams bright and fading never,—
It shines upon the flowers that bloom,
On valour's laurell'd brows forever!

Then boldly strike the glowing Lyre,
And wake to music every string,
A nobler theme shall thrill its wire,
Than else the tuneful muse can sing:
The potent Press whence radiant beam
The heaven-born rays of sacred truth,
That wake young Genius' blissful dream,
And deck it with unfading youth.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LOVE IN A CITY.

We have heard much of "Love among the Roses," "Love in a humble shed," "Love in the bower," &c. but have never seen any account of him in a *city*. Has he never made his appearance in such a place?—or has no scribbler been sufficiently conversant with him and his manners, to inform our fair damsels what character he assumes here, and how his presence may be detected? Appearances—but appearances are sometimes false, as well as other *beautiful things*—I say appearances would indicate that he is a rare guest among us, or at least, that he was some forty or fifty years ago, if we should notice the multitude of the "better half of creation" who grace our streets on pleasant days, to whose names Mrs. has been prefixed by the courtesy of friends, and not by the *particular affection* of any *one*; or, if we should reflect for a moment on the great commotion produced in this city last winter by the Bachelor Law, and the computed increase to our revenue from such a salutary impost.

I have frequently heard it observed, by a poet, (whose fame has not been confined to a corner, but has been trumpeted in every part of the Union, and has even received some extorted transatlantic blasts,) *that real love is not to be found in a city.* Who dares gainsay the opinion of a poet on love?—for the remark is as trite as it is true, that every genuine poet has been *love cracked* (Pardon, courteous reader, this uncouth term.) I have searched more than an hour in the Lover's Text Book, to find some sentiment of Tom Moore, the immortal champion of Love and the Ladies, to support me in giving the lie to city appearances, assembled statesmen, and this American Poet,—But alas! dear lady—(I hope the reader is such)—I could not find a sentence to the purpose. No country farmer could be more circumspect in keeping his son from the city, for fear of the small pox, or yellow fever, than Moore has been in secluding

Cupid in the country, to be touched only by flowers, dew-drops, gentle zephyrs, and the rays of the moon, uninterrupted by chimnies and spires. Was he afraid the young urchin would be crushed, or lost, in the multitude of a city!—or, did he fear our ladies would treat him with less gentleness or complaisance than country maidens? It is truly surprising that he did not suffer him to exercise his art of sharp-shooting in our promenades, churches, assemblies, theatres, &c. What is to be done? Must we all subscribe to these absurd sentiments, and despair of finding a champion to fight for love and the ladies in the city? No—rather than suffer it to pass uncontradicted, that "there is no love in the city," I, although bleeding with the wounds I have received from Cupid, will enter the list in his defence, and challenge the combined force of Prejudices, Poets, and Bachelors. I can use no better weapons in this warfare than my own experience and observation of the conduct of others. I have been in love for years; and, fair reader, it was not a passion of the tamest kind, or one that I could assume and lay aside at pleasure. It compelled me to be on guard half the night; to search newspapers, magazines, and circulating libraries for scraps of poety to express my passion, and to set Sunday after Sunday within the hearing of the singing pronunciation of the parson of our Church, that I might be in the presence of the fair object of my affections. I would not be without love for the world—for the possession of the whole world would afford me far less satisfaction than that which I enjoy in cherishing this passion of passions. It is a substitute to me for every thing that can be bought with money, and it supplies me with many things that the most ample funds cannot purchase. But I am wandering from the point. My high sense of its value has urged me unwittingly to bestow some *encomiums*, before offering all my arguments in favour of its *existence*. After reading the above candid statement, I presume none, however crusty, will doubt my acquaintance and even intimacy with the little winged god. Now, gentle lady, I must solicit your aid to prove, that I am not the only one in this city who has experienced the thrilling sensation produced by the swift arrows from Cupid's bow. I make this request with not a little confidence of having it complied with, as I have ever been so judicious in my demands on the ladies that I have seldom suffered a denial, and my particular acquaintances have long since decided, in their minds, that whatever I ask must be just, and necessarily granted. I do not wish you to come forward and declare, to me and to the world, that you have been in love, are in love, or ever expect to be in love. No—far be it from me! I would not have you perform such an *active* part, and deviate so much from your *passive* loveliness. Only permit me to ask a few questions, and you may reply as you please—by blushes, by smiles, or by saying no when you mean *yes*. In either manner you will be perfectly understood; for I profess to know as much about a lady's heart, by her eyes and countenance, as by her words. Instead of having no love, is not yours, in reality, unbounded? Do you not love all the gentlemen with whom you are acquainted equally the same!—or, at least, do you not try to make each one think he is a particular favourite? Do you not trifle away an hour with a gentleman in the most lovely manner—a second with another—a third with another—and so on, till you seem, to all, full of love and loveliness? Enough, enough! there is love in a city! Yes—and happy is the man who can concentrate the unbounded love of some fair one on himself. GUSTAVUS VAN TRAFFLE.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York, of the packet ship Ruard, Captain Robinson, from Havre, Paris papers to the 1st of October, inclusive, have been received.

The Paris papers state from all points of France intelligence was received of the deep sorrow produced by the announcement of the death of Louis 18th, but the regret experienced was mingled with joy at the favourable auspices under which the new reign commenced.

The Court of Spain have gone into mourning for 30 days for the late King of France.

The Court of Sardinia have gone into mourning for two months for his late Majesty, Louis XVIII. The King of Sardinia, who is brother-in-law to the late Monarch, upon receiving intelligence of his death, gave orders for all the theatres and public establishments to be closed for five days.

Galignani's Messenger of the 30th September, contains a decree of the new Sovereign of France, by which the French press has been to a degree UNSHACKLED. Charles, as his proclamation sets forth, "not deeming it necessary to maintain for a longer period the measure (which was adopted under different circumstances,) against the liberty of the press," ordains, "that the proclamation of the 15th of last August, which recalled into rigour the laws of March 31, 1820, and July 26 1821, shall cease to have effect." Thus, we believe, is the censorship of the press, rendered a nullity, or at least its most objectionable features have been obviated.

A letter from Corfu, of the 22d Aug. confirms the account of a naval engagement between the Greek and Turkish fleets off Samos. The Greeks captured 29 gun boats, 3 brigs, 2 corvettes, and a frigate. They also blew up the line of battle ship in which the Captain Pacha had hoisted his flag. Canaris, the Greek's sea-warrior, was the cause of the destruction of this vessel—he, himself, however, perished by the explosion. During this action, the Samians defeated and cut to pieces a multitude of the Turks, who had embarked upon rafts at Mycale, in order to make a descent upon another point of the Island.

The Black Fever has appeared in Nottingham, England, and is attributed to Egyptian Cotton.

It is again reported the heavy Fish Duty has been taken off in Spain.

It is in contemplation to erect in London, a monument to the memory of the late Rev. John Wesley, to consist of a spacious building for missionary purposes, and in which the great public religious anniversaries may be held. This measure was originated some months ago by several of the admirers of the founder of Methodism.

The new roads formed in England on the plan suggested by Mr. M'Adams, have been greatly improved by pouring melted tar over the stones in sufficient quantity to fill the interstices, and before it cools, sifting some fine gravel or sand over it.

It is remarkable that Louis XVIII. is the second King of France who died on the 16th September. Charles V. surnamed the Wise, died on that day in 1380, 444 years ago. This is supposed to have struck the imagination of the late King, who was a perfect master of historical dates, for when his illness assumed a character of imminent danger on Monday evening, he said to his attendants, "I shall last till Thursday," which was the fatal 16th of September.

SCRAPS.

From late London papers.

A French surgeon lately produced an ox's brain before the Society of Medicine. It was not only petrified, but had acquired the hardness of flint. The butcher, with all his might, could not cleave it asunder. It appeared like a piece of rock work. What is here remarkable, this ox was both fat and vigorous, so as to break loose four times from the butcher; whereas the only instance of a petrified ox's brain on record, is that of Bartholin's ox, killed at Stockholm: but that ox was very lean, appeared sickly, went always with his head down, which determined the owner to part with him.

In Paris there are at present, nine public gaming houses, licensed by the government, which annually receives from them a revenue of six million of francs, or £250,000 for permission to keep them. On an average, one suicide happens every day.—It is considered that gaming is the cause of this frequent destruction of life. One of the holders of the tables cleared £30,000 during the last year.

The Discovery, in which, accompanied by the Resolution, Captain Cook made his last voyage, and which after his death, Feb. 14, 1779, at Owyhee, arrived at Sheerness, Sept. 21, 1780, is now the convict ship at Deptford. The interior has undergone considerable alterations to adapt it for the purpose, but the hull and exterior remain in a state of perfect soundness in their original condition.

Singular Occurrence.—A London paper of the 28th of September, states, that the inhabitants of Devonport have been thrown into the greatest consternation, by the appearance of a contagious disease among the artificers in the dock-yard. Within the last fortnight several men, who had slightly bruised or accidentally cut themselves in the progress of their work, have become alarmingly ill, mortification has ensued, and seven shipwrights and two sawyers have died. These melancholy events were, by many medical men, attributed to atmospherical influence, but, to ascertain the probable cause, Dr Bell, an eminent surgeon, opened the body of George Nicoll, a shipwright, who had died on the preceding day. In the course of the dissection, he unfortunately happened to scratch one of his fingers, which passed unnoticed at the time. But on that afternoon he became alarmed, as on examining the scratch, he feared he had imbibed some morbid matter. Shortly afterwards he felt a shivering come on, and he was immediately put to bed and bled. The best medical aid was administered, and the most rigid attention paid to his case; but, in spite of all, the symptoms daily became worse, and he died on the fourth day. It is feared something in the nature of a plague has been retained amongst the timber of some old vessels recently broken up.

Legal Wit.—At Salisbury Assizes, in the case of Alderson, v. Sir C. Poore, an action nominally against the Sheriff for the recovery of a sum of £200, which had been levied under an execution in March last, Mr. Sergeant Pell, in the course of his reply, was interrupted frequently by the barking of a mastiff dog in the fair, which was held in the vicinity of the Court. At length the vocal powers of the dog so completely overpowered those of the learned Sergeant, that the latter pleasantly observed—"Gentlemen, if you please, I will stop until the *opposing counsel* has concluded his address" (A laugh.) The dog, however, persevered. "He is not, I assure you, gentlemen, (looking significantly at Mr. Adam,) the only *dog*matical counsel who sometimes makes his voice heard."—Mr. Adam: "Go on, brother."—Mr. Sergeant Pell: "Gentlemen you hear Mr. Adam says, 'Go on, brother:' I am at a loss to know—is the brother inside or outside the Court?"—(Renewed laughter.)—The learned Sergeant then proceeded with his address. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Inveterate Technicality.—The usual place of resort for Dublin duelists is called the *Fifteen Acres*. An Attorney of that city, in penning a challenge a short time ago, thought, most likely, he was drawing a lease, and invited his antagonist to meet him at "the place called Fifteen Acres, &c *the same more or less!*"

Mushrooms.—A bricklayer's labourer, employed at some new buildings in Lowther-street, Carlisle, was not a little surprised on finding that his bed, which he had left in its usual place on the preceding evening, had become a nursery for mushrooms. From the straw pad, for the protection of the shoulder, five or six mushrooms had sprung up during the night, though the straw was devoid of moisture.

A Common Scold.—On the 26th of Sept. at the Union Hall, an old lady was fined 5s. for being drunk and causing a riot during church time.—The old lady said it was very hard to be fined 5s. for settling an old grudge with her sister, whom she had not seen for 12 months.

Ireland.—The number of licensed spirit retailers in Ireland, for the year 1822, was 10,855; of grocers, 6033; brewers, 203; chandlers, 721; coachmakers, 56; goldsmiths, 47; malsters, 250; and the number of gallons of spirits made was 2,052,795.

Population.—A woman named Tribondeau (instead of Quatre-bondeau,) of Vire (Sarthe,) whose existence we are sure Mr. Malthus would consider an outrage upon humanity, was delivered of four children at a birth in 1823; and it seems not being properly punished for this offence, she repeated it in August last, by bringing three girls and a boy into this breathing world.

House set on Fire by Rain.—However paradoxical this title may appear, it is certainly founded in truth. During the heavy rain on Wednesday, the 8th Sept. at the bleach mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Pickering, Commondale, near Jutburgh, an out house with its contents, a cart, wagon, ploughs, &c. were all nearly destroyed by the rain communicating with some unslacked lime contained in the building, which soon ignited, and the fire had made considerabe progress before it could be overcome.—*Tyne Mercury.*

The present King of Persia has thirty-nine sons and one hundred and forty daughters!

M. Dupin says, the number of our harbours, docks, piers, and light houses, extend over more than 600 leagues of coast; our canals, length, 1,000 leagues; our roads, 46,000 leagues; and that even the pipes for conveying gas and water through the streets of London reach to 400 leagues.

A *Miser* in Altona lately gave an entertainment to a few friends. When the juice of the grape had evaporated, he waited on a magistrate, and begged to be committed to prison, for having *robbed himself* of 10 dollars!

A most extraordinary case of forgery is stated in a London paper. A man by the name of Henry Fauntleroy stands charged with having committed forgery to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, or about a million of dollars.—He was a managing partner in an extensive banking establishment—the first forgery was an instrument by which he sold property to the amount of thirty thousand pounds, and pocketed the profits. He exculpates his partners in the banking establishment altogether, and is now confined, with two watchmen employed night and day, to prevent him from the perpetration of suicide.

Curious Cause for War.—In 1005, some soldiers of Modena ranaway with a bucket from a public well, belonging to the state of Bologna.—This bucket might be worth a shilling; but it produced a quarrel which was worked up into a long and bloody war. Henry, the King of Sardinia, son of the Emperor Henry the Second, assisted the Modenese to keep possession of the bucket. His father, the Emperor, offered a chain of gold that would encircle Bologna, which is seven miles in compass, for his son's ransom, but in vain. After 22 years of imprisonment, his father being dead, he pined away and died. The fatal bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the Cathedral of Modena, inclosed in an iron cage. The offer of the gold chain seems a prodigious bribe, but there are many artists in London who could make a very few ounces of gold answer the purpose; as a single grain can be hammered until it is the thirty-thousandth part of a line in thickness, and will cover 50 square inches; and each square inch may be divided into two hundred strips, reaching more than one-eighth part of a mile. The Bolognese were probably aware of the ductility of this metal, and were not to be duped into such a bargain.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Mr. A. *Finley*, bookseller of this city, has published a fourth American edition of the well known and very useful Dictionary of quotations. The form is a neat duodecimo, and the work is enlarged and corrected.

We are happy to learn that the venerable Bishop White, is rapidly recovering from the injury sustained from being thrown from a gig, near Lewistown, some short time since.

Mr. Shinckle, the Watch Maker and Jeweller in Chesnut street, whose store was broken open and robbed some time since, has had the good fortune to obtain part of the property stolen, and to have secured a person suspected of being the Robber.

A letter from Havana received in this city, under date of the 24th ult. states that a report was in circulation at Havana, that an American schr. had been captured on the coast by the pirates, and all hands put to death except a Spanish passenger.

Messrs. Bower and Vandusen, at their ship yard, Kensington, will shortly lay the keel (160 feet long) of a frigate for the Colombian service. A fleet of gun boats, for the same government, was, not long since, despatched from the same yard.

Capt. Burns, of the schr. Province, arrived at this port in 12 days from Havana, reports that the day before he sailed, a letter was received from Matanzas, stating that one of the United States vessels, the *Porpoise*, (it is believed,) had captured a large piratical vessel, having three boats in tow.

The Lehigh company, have now at their different coal stations, in this city and vicinity, nearly twelve thousand tons of coal, and are daily receiving additional supplies. Liverpool coal is $17 per chaldron in New York.

Mammoth Radish.—E. Crown, Esq. of Elkton, Md. a few days ago took from his garden, a Radish weighing twelve and a half Pounds, and measuring twenty-seven and a half inches in circumference.

A newspaper lately established in New York, entitled "the People's Press, was discontinued after having been in existence six days.

The Elm Grove Factory, Butternuts, Otsego co. N. Y. owned by Mr. Jonas Greenwood, took fire on the 29th Oct. and was completely consumed.—The clothes and books upon the first floor only were saved. The machinery and stock, upon this and three floors above were in ashes. Loss estimated from 5 to 6000 dollars,—not one cent of which was insured.

The "New York Shipping List" mentions that a case was decided in that city last week, in which the owner of a ship was held responsible for damage done to a cargo on freight—being eaten by RATS. The principle of the decision has been fully recognised by writers on Marine Law, who have also held that the masters and owners were exhonerated by having CATS on board.

One hundred and twenty square rigged vessels have been built in the British province of New Brunswick during the present season. This number, however, includes a few built on the Nova Scotia side of the bay of Fundy, on New Brunswick account.

The government of the United States requires all boats navigating the New-York Canal, of five tons burthen or upwards, to pay a tonnage duty of six cents per ton per annum.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 30th ultimo, after a session of five days.

The brig Robert Read, capt. Haskell, sailed from New York, for Aux Cayes, on Sunday, with a full complement of emigrants. As usual arrangements were made previous to their departure, for the preservation of good order: a number of officers were chosen, and a list of laws and regulations was drawn up and adopted.

One hundred and seventy bales of Upland Cotton of a superior quality, were sold at Charleston on the 29th ult for this market, at 16 cents.

Professor Everett is elected to represent Middlesex District, (Mass.) in the 19th Congress, by a majority of 180 votes over Mr Keyes.

Among the wonders of the vegetable creation, the public papers mention the following:—At the Middlesex Cattle Show, a water-melon weighing, 48 pounds—at Salem a beet, 25 pounds—in Hillsborough, a cabbage-head, 22 pounds—at Portland, a Canada squash, weighing 97 pounds—and in Canada near Montreal, a cucumber, four feet two inches long.

A large number of coloured people have arrived at New-York, from Providence, (R. I.) with the intention of emigrating to St. Domingo.

Mr. Duffel, formerly of this city, is teaching the French language in New York, with very great success.

Benjamin Smith, Esq. of Elizabethtown, N. J. who died on the 23d ult. has bequeathed $2,500 to endow a scholarship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

A great scarcity of seamen prevails at New-York, and many vessels are detained for want of crews.

De Witt Clinton, Esq. has been elected Governor of the State of New-York, by a large majority.

Large Pumpkin.—A sweet pumpkin, weighing 149½ pounds, and measuring 6 feet 3 inches in circumference, was raised this season by Mr. Michael Mahon, on the farm of W. Grimshaw, Esq. situate about one mile south of Harrisburg, Pa.

Jeremiah Morrow has been re-elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by a respectable majority.

Yankee Enterprise.—The brig Urchin, Chadwick, has arrived at Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of salted beef and hides, which had been obtained by killing the wild cattle on the coast of Patagonia.—The beef was well preserved, and of a good quality.

The Reading, Pa. paper of the 6th inst. states that the New York Company were busily engaged in transporting Coal owned by them by land, to the outlet locks of the Schuylkill Canal, a distance of about two miles, where they were reshipping for further transportation.

Three boats, the De Witt Clinton, Gen. Heister, and Columbus, laden with coal for the New York market, left Reading on the 5th inst.

At the Exhibition at Topsfield, Mass. on Tuesday week, six Cows were in the pens from the farm of Col. Jesse Putnam, in Danvers, which have yielded milk sufficient since the first day of May last, to make 935 lbs. of good butter, and upwards of 1100 lbs. of cheese.

It appears by letters received in London from Havre, that the French Government are desirous of throwing obstacles in the way of communication with St Domingo, as a vessel bound for Port-au-Prince had been refused clearance for that place and in consequence, been compelled to clear out for St. Thomas.

A western paper states, that such has been the increase of commerce on the Erie Canal, that for some time past the Erie Canal Company of Rochester, have paid in tolls to the state, upon an average, one thousand dollars a day.

A horrid and atrocious murder has been recently committed on the body of Mr. Ryland, a teacher in Montgomery county, Md. and brother to the Rev. W. Ryland, late Chaplain to Congress. The particulars are not yet known, but some negroes who were privy to his receiving a large sum of money, are suspected of the deed.

M'Farland, one of the persons concerned in the fur robbery at St. Johns, Lower Canada, made his escape from the Albany gaol, while placed there for a night on his way from Rochester to Montreal.

On the night of the 22d Oct. a house occupied by Mrs. Ingalls, a widow, was burnt, in Plymouth, N. H.; two of her children, one eight and the other six years old, perished in the flames. After putting the children to bed, the mother went to visit a neighbor.

The Bedstead which La Fayette used in Baltimore, was sold at auction last week. It was purchased by a South American gentleman, by whom it is intended as a present to Bolivar.

A superb square Piano, of unrivalled elegance of workmanship and of the most exquisite tone, has been finished by the Messrs. Gelb's of New-York, and sold for seven hundred dollars.

The schr. Trio, which left Portsmouth, a few days since, returned the next day, the crew (7 hands) having caught, in about 9 hours, 60 bbls. mackerel!

At the Circuit Court, held by Judge Duer for Schoarie county, N. Y. last week, Jeremiah Slingerland, a half blood indian, indicted for the murder of his wife, was found guilty of manslaughter only, and sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison for fourteen years.

Large Round Turnip.—Mr. William Whitaker, of Attleborough, Mass. has this year raised a round Turnip, weighing *eighteen pounds* and measuring *forty two inches* in circumference; and what is worthy of notice, it was only 80 days from the time the seed was put into the earth before the turnip was gathered.

Bear.—A *white* bear was killed on the Susquehannah, with thick soft fur and long ears. As it is rare for a white Bear to appear so far from cold regions, we infer that Bruin was a stranger in these parts.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society has acknowledged the receipt of $1669 82, during the month of October. The issues during the month were 2437 bibles, and 3291 testaments, valued at $3059 64.

On Saturday evening last, a dray horse took fright while standing in Chesnut street; he ran with great speed down Front street to the wharf. The drayman, with great intrepidity, seized the reins, but unfortunately got entangled in them, was prostrated to the ground, and crushed by the horse and dray going over him. Dr. Coates rendered him immediate assistance, without effect: he was sent to the hospital directly, where he survived but a short time. A wife and six small children deplore the sudden and melancholy exit of this unfortunate man.

Interesting news from Peru.—We have perused a letter from Porto Bello, dated the 18th of last month, (October) from which we extract the following paragraph. "We yesterday received news from Peru.—Bolivar and Canterac have met and had a general action, in which the latter was killed and his army routed. Bolivar had 15,000 men, and lost 6000 in killed and wounded. He has possession of Lima and Callao—he drives all before him."

Mr. Joseph White and a lady who resided in the fork of the Coosa and Talapoosa, about half a mile from the Indian line in Alabama, were barbarously murdered on the 9th ult. by a party who broke into the house, and inflicted on Mr. White ten or twelve wounds. After murdering him, they set fire to the house, and a woman who had acted as his housekeeper, perished in the flames. A company of twelve men started immediately in pursuit of the ruffians.

It is asserted that the president will, at the next session of Congress, recommend the establishment of another department in our government, to be called "the department of Domestic Affairs."—President Madison strongly recommended the establishment of such a department in his day, and the necessity has greatly increased. The measure will create a new member of the cabinet. Here, we believe, the European system is reversed, and the President is responsible, and not the cabinet.

On the 27th ult. a meeting was held at Quebec, for the purpose of carrying into operation a plan for navigating the rapids of the St. Lawrence, from Lachine to Prescott, a distance of about 320 miles. A committee of seven was appointed to receive subscriptions, &c. The contemplated cost is $120,000. The plan proposed is to construct boats with paddles similar to those used in steam boats, which, with the help of a "very simple apparatus may be applied to tow up other boats."—The committee are authorised to procure an accurate survey of the rapids, their depth, velocity, &c. and to ascertain whether a channel for steam boats cannot be made.

Madam Iturbide and family.—The schooner United States, Capt. Finch, of Baltimore, arrived at Barataria on the 28th ult. from Soto la Marina, having on board as passengers, the widow of the ex-emperor of Mexico, and her family and suite, consisting of two children, a nephew, two priests, and two servants. The ladies of Commodore Patterson and Capt. Cunningham, who have a summer residence at that place, urged this unfortunate stranger (who appeared to be in a very delicate state of health) to come to New Orleans and remain a few weeks until her health should be restored. Her nephew and one of the priests were in the schr. for Havana, whence they will continue the voyage for Baltimore. It is the intention of Madam I. to remain a few weeks at Mr. Zacharie's plantation; to proceed through the western country, on the first rise of water, for a northern port, and thence embark for Europe.

Mineralogy.—It is stated in the Quebec papers, that the coast of Labrador abounds with valuable and beautiful specimens of the quartz family, particularly the different varieties of cornelian, agate, opal, jasper, and a peculiar kind of feld spar, of the sky blue variety, almost exclusively found on that coast. The latter is hard and takes a fine polish. Some parts of it had been cut and manufactured into snuff boxes, rings, &c. It is found imbedded in a gray granite rock. The whole north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to its mouth, and the Labrador coast, appear to present a wide field for the researches of the geologist and mineralogist which is not generally met with.

Last week, Samuel Jones, a respectable looking young man, on his road from Boston to New-York, on foot, within half a mile of Bloomingdale, N. Y. was overtaken by two persons, who immediately knocked him down, cut his throat in three different places, and then robbed him of all his money, (about twelve dollars) and all his clothes. He succeeded in crawling to the tavern of Mr. Burnham, at Bloomingdale, who humanely picked him up, and took him to the city Hospital.

Vermont.—The Secretary of State has communicated to the Legislature a return of the deaf and dumb persons in that State, agreeably to a late resolution; from which it appears that, in 47 towns, there are 79 persons of that description, 44 males, 35 females—11 over 30 years of age, 22 between 20 and 30; 37 between 10 and 20; 8 under 10, and one whose age was not returned.

Indian Disputes.—Not long since it was reported, that a war party, composed of Ottawas and Pottawatamies, were assembled in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, for the purpose of avenging themselves on the Miamies, for some murders which had been committed by them, unless they would consent to an amicable arrangement of the dispute. Mr. Belcher, recently from Fort Wayne, states that the dispute is settled—the Miamies having paid the injured parties $1000. Mr. B. also states that a quantity of goods, belonging to the American Fur Company, valued at about $6000, has been recently seized by an agent of the Indian Department, for an alleged infringement of the law regulating trade with the Indians, on the part of those who had the goods in possession.

It is said that a dreadful civil war raged in the Republic of Guatimala in the beginning of September. This Territory, extending from New Spain (or Mexico) on the Northwest nearly to the Isthmus of Darien, and bounded on the east by the Carribean Sea and westerly by the Pacific Ocean, its inhabitants wished to annex to the United States, and for this purpose, we believe, agents were some time since despatched by them to Washington; but, from the great extent of our Territory already, and the objections raised in this country to the possession of any province not immediately connected with the Union, the object of their mission was defeated. Granada, a chief city of Guatimala, was, on the 7th of September, invested by an army 8,500 strong.

Two men having a dispute in Ohio, one of them said to the other, "I am not able to fight you; but I will meet you with a musket any day you dare meet me." This being deemed to be a challenge, he was indicted at the late term of Belmont county court, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the Penitentiary, for three years—that being the shortest time prescribed by the law of the state, for sending a challenge to fight a duel.

The supercargo of the ship Factor, 107 days from Calcutta, brings the following information.—The Birmese war was still raging with no prospect of its early termination. The British army had been drawn from Chittagong, for the purpose of a general junction of forces in Rangoon, which they succeeded in capturing. Rangoon is the principal port of the Birman empire, has from 50 to 40,000 inhabitants, and contains some Christian missions; among them, one of the American Baptist Society. The Birmese, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the British force, had approached Chittagong, with an army of upwards of 30,000 men, but hearing of the fall of Rangoon, retired towards Ava. The British army rescued many of the missionaries, who had been ordered to execution by the Birmese commanders. The publication of the official accounts of the war had been suspended at Calcutta.

An Indian was lately killed at Detroit in a scuffle with a person of the name of Laurent. He had ordered two of them to leave a field of potatoes which they were digging without his permission, when one of them drew a knife to stab him, which was prevented by the son of Laurent, who seized a club and struck the assailant so severe a blow on the head as to cause his immediate death. A number of Indians turned out, which caused some apprehension, and a party of troops marched to the spot, but it was ascertained that their object was to bury their comrade, not to revenge his death.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Quebec, on the 28th of October, at midnight. It was violent, and in the lower town its effects on a house were such, that it appeared suddenly to descend two or three inches, and then settle down with a tremulous motion; the beams and floor appeared to be breaking asunder. The motion was similar to that which would be given to a house, if the foundation had given way. In other buildings chimney ornaments were thrown down. This is the third shock felt at Quebec since the year 1821.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

A few days since a servant girl was walking by the side of the canal, near Mr. Raworth's wharf, at Nottingham, N. Y. with an infant in her arms, when, looking at the child instead of her path, she stepped from the road into the water, and she and the child instantly disappeared. A man who saw the accident hastened to the spot, and fortunately caught the girl by the hair of her head; but, on raising her in the water, it appeared that the child was no longer in her arms. The man hastily pulled her out, that he might have a chance of saving the infant, when, to his great surprise, he found that the little innocent had instinctively caught hold of the bottom of the girl's petticoat; which it grasped so firmly, that it was safely drawn out.

Negro Jane, a free woman, was on Wednesday tried at the Baltimore City Court for an attempt to destroy a highly respectable family by poison. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner was dissatisfied with her situation, having been frequently heard to complain; that she procured from a neighbouring apothecary a species of poison called corrosive sublimate, for the purpose (as she stated) of destroying vermin, but which it appears she used in a more criminal manner. In a small decanter of brandy which was set apart for the family, and which she knew they at dinner made daily use of, she poured the poison—those who drank of it were violently and immediately affected. They (the family) began to suspect all was not right, and immediately sent a portion of the mixture to an enlightened chemist in order to find out the cause of its affecting the system in so unusual a manner. After due deliberation, and strict examination, it was found to contain a portion of the poison above mentioned. The girl being suspected was immediately apprehended, but denied having any knowledge of the transaction. The jury, however, before whom she was tried, after giving her case a patient and impartial hearing returned a verdict of guilty. It is fortunate for the girl that she is not a slave—the penalty in that case would, under an act of Assembly, be death—as it is, her punishment, will be confinement in the Penitentiary.

The following is a copy of the direction on a letter which passed through the post-office in Maysville, (Ken.) a short time since:

"To *John Williams*, a labouring man,
"Who shoes can make and leather tan,
"This letter must go to, if e'er so lucky,
"A place called Lexington in Kentucky."

One still stranger.—An honest shoemaker by the name of Haslam, residing near the London monument, received a letter from the post office with this inscription:—

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully lifts it head and lies,
There dwells a citizen well known to fame,
A plain good man and Haslam is his name."

Philadelphia Typographical Society.

TWENTY SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

The "Philadelphia Typographical Society" held their Annual Election for officers, on Saturday evening, November 6th, at Mr. George Parkinson's Green House, Chesnut-street, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—

JAMES M'KIBBIN, President.
JAMES RUSSELL, Vice President.
WILLIAM GARDEN, Treasurer.

After the usual business of the Society was transacted, the members and honorary members, sat down to an elegant and sumptuous entertainment, prepared by Mr. Parkinson. The cloth being removed, the following toasts were drunk, with much hilarity, interspersed with songs. The company retired at an early hour, nothing having occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening:—

1. *The Day*—and all who honour it—may there be many *reiterations* of it, and the *cases* of its friends be *well filled* with the needful *sorts*.

2 *The Art of Printing*—Its birth broke the *cramps* of ignorance and science, which no longer confined to the *black-letter* and *MSS.* of *monks* and *friars*, threw a *blaze* of light o'er the world.

3. *Our Country*—A *form* of *twenty fours*—*composed* by the Heroes of '76—*made up* and *justified* by

their opposers and defenders—may it never be shackled by tyrants.

4. *Washington*—The *star* of his glory is still in full *blaze* o'er our *heads*.

5. *Franklin*—The patron of our art—in the repetition of his eulogy, we give but a *faint impression* of the beauty of the *original*.

6. *The President of the United States*—Since the National Office has been in his charge, like a compositor *foreman*, he has judiciously *distributed copy*.

7. *Pennsylvania*—A plain *form*, with "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," for its *headline*—may no Son of Freedom *cast a slur* on its motto.

8. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—In *stereotyping* the *first edition* of *American character*, but one page was *battered*—it bore the *headline* of Arnold.

9. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—The *front-cases* of Columbia's greatness—they should always be *locked* by the Legislative and Executive *cross-bars*.

10. *The Army and Navy*—In *column* or in *line* they have so well *distributed their balls*, on the *forms* of their foes, that the *impression* will never be *erased*.

Our deceased Brethren—

"Though their *forms* are *laid* by in eternity's *chest*,
And their spirits are *off* to the *Chapel* on high,
'Tis necessary dear shall each *character* trace,
And posterity sustain's *grave* tributes, a tear or a sigh.

12. *La Fayette*—*Superior* to all *titles* but that of "FREEDOM'S FRIEND"

13. *The Fair*—They need no *ornament* to *display* the beauty of their *forms*—for in affection's *border*, these *flowers* will ever flourish.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—The Fair Sex—While they *encompass* our affections, they *correct* our *errors*, *justify* our virtues, and *lock up* our affections in their sympathetic feelings.

By the Vice President—Our Honorary Members—Important allies to "*the art of all arts*."

By Mr. Adam Ramage—May we always *Press on*, but never feel *impression*.

By Mr. R. Rundle—*The* noble art of Printing—A *full case* of health, happiness and prosperity to all who are engaged in the profession.

By a Guest—The Art of Printing—That healing art, which has made the blind see, the dumb speak, and set millions of slaves free.

By a Guest—The *Press*—An *obelisk* that *points* to immortality.

By Mr. R. C. Barrett—The United States Navy—A *solid form*—Equal rights its *title*—Glory its *head line*—Victory its *signature*—Our foes have received a *second proof* of their skill, and the *hands* that gave it, if again called to their *stand*, will present them with a *perfect impression*.

By Mr. J. P. Smith—The Holy Alliance—The *Devil* their *guide*—oppression their *head line*—May their actions soon end with a *full point*.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

	Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.	Clay.
Philadelphia City,	2265	1301	608	106
Philadelphia County,	3434	576	580	91
Bucks,	1282	186	117	176
Montgomery,	1479	58	445	17
Chester,	1471	185	90	344
Lancaster,	1667	204	147	32
Dauphin,	772	124	22	5
Lebanon,	536	2	85	3
Berks,	1686	53	76	49
Northampton,	1335	44	29	33
Delaware,	329	118	61	135
Franklin,	952	614	12	31
Adams,	390	348	60	9
York,	846	328	52	11
Cumberland,	730	189	5	16
Lehigh,	753	5	5	00
Somerset,	615	50	5	3
Mifflin,	662	78	6	4
Huntingdon,	473	54	70	93
Columbia,	507	8	56	00
Northumberland,	643	6	87	00
Allegheny,	1386	19	402	26
Bradford,	640	31	16	00
Susquehannah,	319	34	131	29
Bedford,	664	102	2	6
Westmoreland,	963	34	6	3
Indiana and Jefferson,	258	27	2	60
Butler,	506	2	234	3
Beaver,	465	00	165	00
Luzerne,	632	30	126	13
Fayette,	849	16	52	278
Washington,	970	120	184	268
Centre,	693	89	19	1
Lycoming, Potter, and M'Kean,	580	35	40	00
Centre,	603	89	19	1
Crawford,	312	40	8	00
Erie,	302	55	10	3
Totals,	32,471	5336	3958	1649

The two Houses of the Legislature of N. York, had agreed to meet on Wednesday last, for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President.

In Maryland, seven Jackson Electors are chosen and *one* Elector friendly to Adams—the results in the three remaining districts have not yet been ascertained.

The votes in Ohio, as far as they have been ascertained, are as follow:—Jackson, 7627—Clay, 5049—and Adams, 2490.

Green-Room Intelligence.

At the Park Theatre, New York, the performances were, on Tuesday evening, Town and Country, (Reuben Glenroy, Mr. Clark,) and the Cataract of the Ganges. (This piece has been changed to an after-piece, and not laid aside, as we stated in a former paper.) Wednesday, the Promissory Note, the Comedy of King Charles the 2d, or the Merry Monarch, and the Melo-Drama of the Miller's Maid. Thursday, Guy Mannering, and the Cataract of the Ganges; and last night, Tom and Jerry, with the Burletta of Tom Thumb, in which character was introduced Mr. Stevens, the celebrated dwarf, only 37 inches high, being his first appearance on any stage.

At Chatham Garden, Mr. Clason, lately arrived in this country, made his first appearance on the evening of Wednesday, in the character of Hamlet. The next night, a Mr. Edgar, of whose abilities we have no acquaintance, made his *entree* at this Theatre, as Gloster, in the tragedy of Richard III. The new opera of the Saw Mill, or a Yankee Trick, by Micah Hawkins, is announced for speedy representation.

At the Boston Theatre, on Monday evening, the 8th inst. (Miss Kelly's benefit night,) was presented the Comedy called She stoops to Conquer, and the farce of Simpson & Co. Miss Hardcastle, in the former, and Mrs. Simpson, in the farce, were represented by Miss K. The Evening Gazette, speaking of her, says, "In several characters which we have seen her represent, we have been struck with many unexpected beauties of conception, and in none of them did she fail to convey an impression of more than common capacity in her line of parts. She unites a very lady-like deportment, with great animation in dialogue; an agreeable voice, with a fine face, and a just sense of her author's meaning, with great power and facility of personation. No person can hear her sing or see her perform without lively gratification, both at her novelty of style, and her other distinguished qualities as an actress."

The managers of the Boston Theatre have offered a medal valued at 50 dollars, for a prize Ode on the birth day of General Washington.

The Bride of Abydos having been received with strong marks of approbation on its first representation at the Baltimore Theatre, it was to be repeated again last evening. Tom and Jerry was brought forward for the 4th time, at that place, this season, on Wednesday night; and on Thursday, the new historical Drama of La Fayette, was performed, being got up with considerable ability and judgment. In preparation a grand pageant called the Shakespeare Jubilee, written by Garrick, with new scenes, dresses and decorations.—Also, the Melo-Drama of Bugantino, the Bravo of Venice.

Mr. Conway, the tragedian, after a successful but short engagement at the Baltimore theatre, has gone on to Richmond, Virginia, where he is at present performing. He played on the 2d inst. Macbeth, to the Macduff of Mr. E. Forrest, a young gentleman formerly advantageously known in this city as a performer.

At Albany, N. Y. they seem to be enraptured with the flash and cant of Tom and Jerry. This extravaganza, has been performed there successively for several weeks, and dictionaries explanatory of the terms which abound in it, are disposed of rapidly to the spectators at six cents a piece.

Mr. Charles Kemble, manager of one of the London theatres, as was mentioned last week, has engaged the celebrated French tragedian, Talma, at an enormous salary, for twelve nights, as an experiment. Talma, it is said, was born in Dean street, London, but left England at a very early age. His pronunciation of his native language has been considered most perfect.

Mr. Ellison, manager of the other regular London theatre, has engaged our ci-devant friend Kean, for twenty-eight nights, at the rate of 48*l.* a night. He had previously to this engagement, played for the benefit of the English company at Boulogne, France, and drew an excellent house—the receipts were 1250 francs.

Mr. Matthews, is announced in a late London paper, for a first appearance at the English Opera House, in a new piece, from the pen of Mr. Peake. The idea of the author is ingenious, as he throws each of the American characters which Mr. Matthews imitated so admirably last season at the Lyceum, into a dramatic form, and several representatives are thus allotted to perform what Mr. Matthews did with such ability singly.

An English paper remarks, that Miss Farren, now Countess of Derby, Miss Brunton, now Countess of Craven, and Miss Bolton, now Lady Thurlow, by their distinguished marriages and exemplary lives, give indubitable testimony of the improved moral character of the British Stage since the days of King Charles the Second.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1824.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The article signed Conscience, relating to Militia Fines, which we received for publication some days since, has been delayed merely for want of room. We shall take an early opportunity of laying it before the public. We have a third number of the Flights of Fancy on file, and some Lines from Edgar, both of which were handed to us too late for insertion this week. They will occupy a place in the poet's corner of the next Post.

We have again received and read a number of the American Monthly Magazine, and in despite of every obstacle we may encounter, shall again venture to give our opinion respecting it. In doing this, we hold ourselves discharging a portion of that duty which, as conductors of a public journal, it is incumbent on us to perform. We do not require our readers to receive the suggestions we offer, as the criteria by which their judgments shall be governed; we do not even ask them to adopt our sentiments, unless in perfect accordance with their own. All we wish is to point out the merits of a praise-worthy undertaking, and, as candour and justice alike dictate, to notice its defects in passing. But to the task before us.—The November number of the Magazine, then, in our estimation, displays a greater variety of matter—possesses, generally speaking, more interest, and is divested of that tediousness which characterized its predecessor, for October.

The first article, "On the management of our Magazine," exhibits a reiteration of those complaints which, from the very commencement of periodical literature, have rung in the ears of such unfortunate wights as have assumed the responsibility of Editorship. It contains a long list of letters from sundry well-disposed people, who recommend that the Magazine shall be exclusively devoted to their individual entertainment, without regard to the tastes or feelings of others. This advice, as might reasonably be expected, produces no effect but a declaration, on the Doctor's part, to continue in the path he has adopted; and we think it by far the best course he can pursue.

"Letters from New England," supposed to be written by an Irish gentleman, on a visit to this country, to his friend in Ireland, promise, if we may judge from the specimen already afforded, to give a glowing and faithful description of the manners and customs prevalent in "the land of steady habits," drawn by the hand of a master.—They are distinguished by a chaste and nervous style of composition, a bold and manly feeling, and a sincere veneration for the principles of equality, so peculiar to the clime we inhabit. We hope that nothing may occur to prevent a continuation of these interesting "Letters," which form an invaluable addition to the pages of the Magazine.

"Podagræ Levamen" is not obnoxious to the censure we were constrained to bestow on it, in our last article on this subject, the Author having wisely abstained from the narration of negro amours, and chosen a theme less offensive to delicacy. We sincerely commiserate the hapless condition of the unfortunate "Josiah Longfellow," who, by reason of his Colossian stature, has entailed on him an endless variety of sufferings, greater, indeed, than any of "woman born" ever experienced from a similar cause. If the "Bachelor" will continue to furnish such rich materials for our diversion, we shall never feel disposed to find fault with him.

Besides the articles we have mentioned, the Magazine contains many others, which want of time alone has prevented us from noticing, most of them being well entitled to praise, and all worthy of the places they occupy. We again recommend this periodical to the public, and hope that the compensation it affords the Editor, will be such as amply to remunerate him for the expenses incurred by its publication.

On the subject of fuel, now become so interesting to this city, a writer says:—"I am aware that a supposed difficulty of ignition of the Lehigh coal is urged against its value; but from one season's use of it, I can safely say, that no material difficulty exists, if there is only a properly constructed grate and flue. As a proof that the supposed difficulties of ignition have disappeared in Philadelphia, I would refer to the report of the managers of the company, made to the stockholders in January last, and published in the Philadelphia papers, wherein they state, that their sales for 1822 were about 70,000 bushels, or about 2,000 chaldron, and for 1823, 160 to 170,000 bushels, or 46 to 4700 chaldrons. These facts, occurring where wood is much cheaper than in this city, speak louder than any thing I can say in this communication.

LATER.—The packet ship Panthea, arrived at New York, from Liverpool, sailed on the 10th ult. and the Crisis (also arrived) sailed from the Downs on the 8th. In the latter came passengers, Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. British Consul General for the United States, and C. F. Wilmot, Esq. of the British Legation.

It was reported that France and Spain were preparing an expedition to reduce St. Domingo—Spain acting under the claim for the Spanish part. The Morning Chronicle asserts that a great quantity of military stores was actually shipping from Havre for this object.

The news from Greece is most cheering. The London Sun of the evening of the 8th says, by way of Leghorn, there is a corroboration of the report that the Turks have been defeated off Samos.

The excavation and embankment at the Delaware and Chesapeak Canal, during the last six months, have amounted to the enormous quantity of 760,000 cubic yards—equal to the work on about 33 miles of the Erie Canal.

COMMUNICATION.

The Managers of the Stanley Harmonic Society are happy in being able to inform the Members, that they have obtained the use of a room in College Avenue, immediately opposite their present place of meeting; where the Society will continue to practice as formerly, on Monday evenings, for a short time; commencing on the 15th inst. On the last Monday in December, they will return to Mr. Denison's Academy, and continue to meet there, through the remainder of the season.

S. E. DICKSON, Sec'ry.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On Monday evening, the 27th September, at the farm of Stephen Hempstead, Esq. near St. Louis, (Miss.) Miss JULIANA WILT, daughter of the late Abraham Wilt, of Philadelphia, and sister-in-law of Charles S. Hempstead, Esq. Her virtues had gained her many friends. In the amiableness of her temper, and modesty of her deportment, she was surpassed by none.—She has left, as the best bequest, the savour of a good name, and is deeply lamented by all who knew her.—That religion which she revered in health, afforded her a strong support in death. During her sickness she manifested entire resignation to the will of heaven, and at the same time, the most unshaken confidence in the mercy of God—This hope was the rock upon which she rested, and we humbly trust that her faith is changed into vision and her hope into fruition.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6, Ship Tontine, Hayes, Montevideo, 43 days, Hides, &c.
Schr. Providence, Burns, Havana, 13 days, Sugar, &c.
Brig Orient, Cole, Turks Island, 12 days, Salt.
Ship Bingham, Fleming, Gibraltar, 49 days, Salt & Wine.
10. Ship Factor, Reed, Calcutta, 107 days, Mdse.
Ship Baltic, Wild, Gibraltar, 40 days, Salt, &c.
Brig Samoset, Bartlett, Bristol, (R.) 40 days, Iron & Glass.
11. Schr. Packet, Clark, Aux Cayes, 13 days, Coffee.
Brig Agenora, Bowen, Marseilles, 64 days, Brandy, Wine.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 6, Schr. Sophia, Collinson, Alvarado.
Schr. Riley, Chandler, Halifax.
Schr. Sharon, Israel, Alvarado.
9. Brig Buck, Hutchinson, Cape Haytien.
Washington, Colburn, St. Domingo.
10. Schr. Antoinette, Fox, Tampico.

MARRIED,

On Fifth Day, the 4th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, in Mulberry street, SAMUEL D. BREED, to ELIZABETH H. MADDOCK, both of this city.

On the evening of the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. JOSEPH HANNIS to Miss ELIZA GLADDING, of this city.

On the 4th inst. at Hamiltonville, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. THOMAS HALL, to Miss LYDIA SMITH, all of Blockley, Philadelphia county.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. by Isaac Bedlean, Esq. JAMES R. LEE, of Bucks County, Pa. to CATHARINE M'ALLISTER, daughter of John M'Allister, of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 18th Sept. in Fall Township, Bucks county Pa. by I. R. Scott, Mr. AMOS LOWER, of Philadelphia, to Miss DRUSILLA JACKSON, of the former place.

On Thursday evening, by his Honor Mayor Watson, capt. WILLIAM SMITH, to Miss CHARLOTTE WARE, daughter of the late John Ware, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 6th November, by John Geyer, Esq. Mr. BENJAMIN LINTON, to Miss ABIGAIL WIRT, both of this city.

At Friends Meeting House in Pine street, on the 10th inst. JACOB T. BUNTING, to SUSAN H. daughter of Samuel Newbold, all of this city.

On the evening of the 11th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. ZEPHANIAH KEETCH, to Miss SARAH HOOK. By the same, Mr. CHARLES MILLER, to Miss CAROLINE PENNICK.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. of a short illness, in the 17th year of his age, CHARLES, son of Adam Mintzer.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH M'INTIRE, wife of Mr. Isaiah M'Intire, aged 41.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. EDWARD SCOTT, in the 73d year of his age.

On Tuesday last, Mr. SAMUEL CROWELL, late of the District of Southwark.

On Sunday morning the 7th inst. Mr. JOHN GEORGE STOCK, in the 30th year of his age.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, MARTIN STALL, in the 23d year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 7th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Miss SARAH MILLER.

On the 7th inst. at Yohe's Hotel, in this city, GEORGE SOMERS CLARKE, aged 17 years.

On the 1st of August, at St. Jago de Cuba, of Yellow Fever, JAMES H. MOORE, Bricklayer, formerly of Philadelphia.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness, Mr. PETER HEISLER, in the 75th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 6th inst. aged 77, THOMASINE ROBERTS, widow of the late George Roberts, Esq.

On Monday evening, the 8th inst. JANE, daughter of William Morrison, aged 13 years.

On Thursday morning, the 11th inst. JOSEPH W. son of John Sherrard.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. CATHARINE MALEY, in the 63d year of her age.

On the 12th inst. after a long illness, Mrs. MARY ANN DOWLING, wife of Daniel Dowling.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	37	36	73
New York,	50	46	93
Baltimore,	12	16	28

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 31 children under five years of age. In New-York, there were 41—and in Baltimore 13.

TO TEACHERS.

THE Principal of a well established Ladies School being about to leave the City, wishes to dispose of the Tuition which are very good. Should a well qualified person apply, it is probable the majority of the present pupils could be transferred. Terms accommodating. Apply at this office. nov. 13—1t

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Isaiah Tay, Complainant, and Benjamin Carr, Solomon Mason, Deborah Fenton, Samuel Haines, Job Jones, Executor of Jesse Warner, deceased, Josiah Albertson & Abigail, his wife, John Neale, Assignee of Joshua S. Earl, John Woolston, & The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey, Defendants. } On Bill, &c. OCT. 27, 1824.

IT appearing to this court, that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the 27th day of October, instant, but that the defendant, Deborah Fenton, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and hath not caused her appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Deborah resides out of this state, to wit, in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—It is thereupon, on this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1824, on motion for John Neale, solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant appear, and plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill of complaint, on or before the first Tuesday of January next, or that, in default thereof, such decree be made against her as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Deborah Fenton, by a delivery of a copy thereof to her, or be published, within the said twenty days, in "The True American," a newspaper printed at Trenton, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; and also, within the said twenty days, in a newspaper printed in Philadelphia, and continued therein for four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy—*John Wilson*, Cl'k. nov. 13—6w

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Maria River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

UNPRECEDENTED LUCK!!

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER!

Drawing of the 13th Class Union Canal Lottery—new series

Nos. Drawn	1st	2d	3d	4th
	11	22	12	8

THREE of the Capital Prizes of 4000 dollars, many of 1000, 500, 297, making in all, one third of all the Capital Prizes in the above Lottery, were sold at usual at FORTUNE'S HOME, No. 149 Chesnut street.

P. CANFIELD anticipates the pleasure of also furnishing his friends and patrons with the Capital Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, (fifteen new series, positively to be drawn on the 8th January, 1825, and all the prizes therein will be determined by the drawing of eight numbers only; the scheme of which is as follows, viz:

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
1,0608	10		106,080

Price of Tickets 9 dollars, Shares in proportion.
A certificate of 20 whole Tickets may be had for 112 dolls.
Do. 20 halves, ... 56
Do. 20 quarters, ... 28
Do. 20 eighths, ... 14

The Cash as usual, will always be advanced for Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn.

Orders, post paid, enclosing the Cash, thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to P. Canfield, Philadelphia. nov 13—tf

"Fortuna favet fortus."

In Third near Market dwelt a man,
By fame well known, John Gibbs;
Although a Lottery Broker, he
Will never tell you *lies*;
He has a Bird in Box of Gold,
Which touching on a spring,
Will quickly rise and flap its wings,
Then merrily does sing;
A clock too which in former days
Has charm'd a monarch's ear,
And lots of GOLD to PRIZES pays
Which some will hold more dear.
Then call in time, a ticket buy;
The cash is but nine dollars,
And then you've a Twenty, or
A *Fifty Thousand* follows.

THE public are respectfully requested to peruse the following *Brilliant Scheme*. It will be found the Largest ever offered on the new series plan. The drawing positively takes place on the 8th of January next, at the Masonic Hall, and the prizes will be paid to the lucky adventurers the same day, by Gibbs, at his truly fortunate office, who, as usual, sold and paid his share of capital prizes in the last class.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Fourteenth Class—New Series. Will be drawn on the 8th of January, 1825, and finished in a few minutes,—sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080

Whole tickets, $9—Half do $4 50—Quarter, 2 25—Eighth, 1 12½—to be had at GIBB'S LUCKY OFFICE, No. 64 South Third-street.
nov. 13—tf

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES.

P. I. DECKER

AGAIN tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the increasing patronage with which he has been honored, and trusts his future attention will ensure him its continuance. He begs leave to announce, that the following capital prizes were sold in shares, and cashed by him, within the last ten days, viz.

Register 3342	. . .	1000 dolls.
1811	. . .	1000
2007	. . .	1000

He has also, within a short period, sold one capital prize of 2000 dollars, one of 500, six of 1000, four of 200, twelve of 100, besides 85's, and minor prizes innumerable; all of which he has paid to the fortunate adventurers, on demand. He has now on hand a select number of books tickets in the splendid Fourteenth Class, New Series, of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY. Which is superior to any other lottery in the United States, and from its judicious arrangement, offers opportunities to mend a broken fortune, or erect a new one which are rarely to be met with.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
1,0608	10		106,080

12,120 Prizes, 22,100 Blanks } 34,220 Tickets $373,760

This brilliant lottery will be drawn the fifth day of January next, and its result determined by eight numbers.

Whole tickets, 9 dollars—Halves, 4 50—Quarters, 2 25—Eighths, 1 12 1-2.

Packages by certificate or otherwise as usual. Orders from the country and elsewhere, post paid, and inclosing the cash, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.—Apply to

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.
nov. 13—tf

COHEN'S OFFICE.—BALTIMORE, November 1, 1824.

ON closing the Monument Lottery, which was completed on Thursday last, we beg leave to tender our acknowledgments to our friends and the public for their very extensive and continued patronage—and to return, we feel gratified in having distributed from our office the WHOLE OF THE GREAT CAPITALS sold in the scheme.—We now have the pleasure to present the Scheme, No. 3, of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, being the most brilliant in the United States, the drawing of which will take place in the city of BALTIMORE on *Wednesday the 17th of THIS MONTH*, (November,) under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND, No. 3.

Highest Prize 40,000 Dollars!

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 20,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 10,000 Dollars.
2 prizes of 5,000 Dollars.
30 prizes of 1,000 Dollars.
20 prizes of——500 Dollars.
52 prizes of——100 Dollars.
100 prizes of——50 Dollars.
5000 prizes of——10 Dollars.

The whole to be FLOATING, and all payable in CASH, which can be had assumed at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$10	Quarters, .	$2 50
Halves, . . .	5	Eighths, . .	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114 Market Street, Baltimore

Where BOTH the Capital Prizes of 20,000 Dollars and 10,000, drawn in the Monument Lottery on Thursday last, and where the Great Capital Prize of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, and the two 20,000's—10,000's—5,000, &c. &c. were sold in the two last State Lotteries, and the CASH for the whole instantly paid on presentation of the Tickets, as usual.

*** ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. J. COHEN, Jr.—BALTIMORE.

*** COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register*," will contain the Official Lists of the drawings, and will be forwarded throughout the Lottery, *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.—Those who wish to receive the drawings will mention it when they send on their Orders. nov. 6—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 71 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

For the Benefit of Mr. HUNTER.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 13

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND ENTREE.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Masters Hunt, Sweet, Spencer, Whitaker, &c.

SLACK ROPE, by Mr. Stoker, &c.

TIGHT ROPE, by Mr. HUNTER, on which he will perform a variety of new feat.

STILL VAULTING.

HORSEMANSHIP by Mr. Yeaman.

First time this season, GRAND TRAMPOLINE, by Mr. HUNTER, over a number of horses, and through twelve balloons.

HORSEMANSHIP by Mr. HUNTER, without saddle or bridle, in which he will introduce the wonderful effort of the drunken Hussar—Clown, Mr. Williams.

The whole to conclude with the grand melo-drame of THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

Count Frederick Friburg, Mr. Moreland.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 4th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 112 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 182 Callowhill street, near Fifth. 170

POLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 2 Market street. 169

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand. 170

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Caviee and other rich sauces, Ketchup, Picalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. 169

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 165—1y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 168—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 5 South Ninth street. 166

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

IN THE PRESS,

AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY

ABRAHAM SMALL,

No. 165 CHESNUT STREET—Philadelphia,

Five Thousand Receipts

IN ALL THE

USEFUL and DOMESTIC ARTS,

Consisting of a complete and universal

PRACTICAL LIBRARY, and OPERATIVE CYCLOPÆDIA

BY COLIN MACKENZIE.

Some literary analysis should select all the facts, receipts, and prescriptions, useful to Man, and condense them into a portable volume.—Locke.

AS the object of all study, and the end of all wisdom is practical utility, so a collection of the most improved Receipts, in all the arts of domestic and social life, may be considered as a volume containing nearly the whole wisdom of man, worthy of preservation. In truth, the present volume has been compiled under the feeling, that if all other books of Science in the world were destroyed, this single volume would be found to embody the results of the useful experience, observations, and discoveries of mankind during the past ages of the world.

Theoretical reasonings and historical details have, of course, been avoided, and the object of the compiler has been to economize his space, and come at once to the point. Whatever men do, or desire to do, with the materials with which nature has supplied them, and without the powers which they possess, is here plainly taught and succinctly presented; whether it regard complicated manufactures, means of curing diseases, simple processes of various kinds, or the economy, happiness, and preservation of life.

The best authorities have been resorted to, and innumerable volumes consulted, and wherever different processes of apparently equal value for attaining the same end, have been found they have been introduced.

A general, rather than a scientific, arrangement has been adopted because the object of the work is popular and universal, and though likely to be useful to men of science, it is more especially addressed to the public at large. In like manner, as far as possible, technical and scientific language has been avoided, and popular names and simple descriptions have been preferred.

This volume will contain near 700 pages of closely printed matter; and it is determined to charge it to subscribers at 2 dollars and 50 cents per vol. bound—so that it will be one of the cheapest books ever published. nov. 13—3t

GROS D'ETTEE ROBES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received an assortment of Shaded, Brown, Pearl, Lead, Fawn, Yellow, Blue, and Black and White Sombre'd Gros D'Ettee Robes, a new and elegant article for LADIES COATS and DRESSES. Also, recently received, via New-York and from Auction, a complete assortment of

FRENCH SILKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Double Chained Black and plain coloured Levantines.
Plain Ombre'd Gros de Naples.
Figured Shaded Gros D'Ettees.
Black and Coloured Double Florences,
Plain Coloured Gros de Naples.
Ombre'd ris Silks.
Light Bonnet Levantines,
Plain White Grosde Naples and Florences.
White and Coloured Satin and Mantua Rimands.
Lutestrings and Sarsnets assorted.
Fancy Shaded Gros de Naples Silks.
Cashmere, Crape Lisse, and Brilliantine Ditto.
8-4 White Merino Shawls, with narrow Satin Borders.
8-4 Plain White and Coloured Bordered Ditto.
Black, white and Coloured Satins.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Silk, York Tan, Beaver and Kid Gloves.
Canton and Norwich Crapes and Sombareens,
Flag and Bandanoe Silks.
White Crape Lisse, and Net Crapes.
Gimps, Frogs, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

ALSO,

Cloths and Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths.
Valencia Vestings, Circassian and Caroline Plaids.
Worsted Bombazeret.
Coloured and Black Figured and plain Bombazetts.
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels.
Red and Green Baizes, Irish Linens.
Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Silks.
Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins and Silks.
Steam Loom and Long Cloth Muslins.
Table Linens, Blankets of a Superior quality, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of new DRAB COATINGS and HABIT CLOTHS for Women's Cloaks, &c. &c.

HENRY C. CORBIT,

11th mo. 6—6tif No. 40 South Second street.

G. GARTH,

Accountant and Draughtsman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to No. 363 North Third Street, where he offers his services to settle Accounts, post Books, or execute any kind of Drawings or Writings, with promptness and accuracy, and on moderate terms.
oct. 16—tf

SARAH & MARCY DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which undress no pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes. Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above.
nov. 6—6m

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN SIMMONS, Bookseller and Stationer, South West corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends. Revised and corrected from the original copy in Manuscript. It will be printed on a fine paper and good type, and contain about 44 pages duodecimo, and delivered to subscribers, bound in boards at 62½ a copy.
nov 6—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE OLIO.

'Twas a night of storms, and the thunder roared,
And the lightnings flashed, and the big drops poured
With such a rattling sound;
It seemed as tho' the old storm-king
Had risen aloft on his midnight wing,
Whilst his minions screamed around.

The roaring storm grew worse and worse,
Now the wind howled like a rolling hearse,
Now like a funeral cry:
The very house shook over my head,
I tho't such a night might awaken the dead,
And the grave Yard was close bye.

Big drops of sweat stood on my brow,
And I wished, and I prayed for some creature now
To whom I might but speak;
A thief was in the candle too
The grease ran down and the flame burnt blue,
And I felt all over weak.

I tho't of the Ghost, and the murderer's bones,
The bloody knife, and the dying man's moans,
Of the dead in their kindred clay;
When all on a sudden, a hideous roar,
My hair stood on end! wide blew the door!
And in rushed!!!——my faithful Tray.

JERRY.

[The pompous style of Mr. Walsh, the Editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette, is admirably "hit off" in the following extract.]

Dr. Walsh's Account of his Accident.

While I was admiring the fantastical ramifications of some unbelliferous plants that hung over the margin of the Schuylkill, the fallacious bank, imperceptibly corroded by the moist tooth of the fluid, gave way beneath my feet, and I was suddenly submerged to some fathoms of profoundity. Presence of mind, in constitutions not naturally timid, is generally in proportion to the imminence of the peril. Having never learned to move through the water in horizontal progression, had I desponded, I had perished; but being for a moment raised above the element, by struggles, or by some felicitous casuality, I was sensible of the danger, and instantly embraced the means of extrication. A cow, at the moment of my lapse, had entered the stream, within the distance of a protruded arm, and being in the act of transverse navigation, to seek the pasture of the opposite bank, I laid hold on that part of the animal, which is loosely pendant behind, and formed by a continuation of the vertebræ. In this manner I was conveyed to a fordable passage, not without some delectation from the sense of progress without effort on my part, and the exhilirating approximation of more than problematical deliverance. Though, in some respects, I resembled the pilot of *Gyas jam senior undisque fluens in unda*; yet my companions, unlike the barbarous Phrygian spectators, forbore to accerbitate the uncouthness of embarrassment by the insults of derision; shrieks of complorance testified sorrow for my submersion, and safety was made more pleasant by the felicitations of sympathy. As the danger was over, I took no umbrage at a little risibility, excited by the feculency of my visage, upon which the cow had discharged her gramineous digestion in a ludicrous abundance. As the cutaneous contract of irrigated garments is neither pleasant nor salubrious, I was easily persuaded by the ladies to divest myself of mine. Our kind hostess obligingly accommodated me with a chemise. I found it commodious, and more agreeable than many articles of fashionable drapery. That there might be no violation of decorum, I took care to envelope my shoulders and bosom with a shawl, so as to leave no aperture that could awaken the susceptibility of temperament, or provoke the machinations of levity in the assemblage.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

CIDER.—The making of cider is by no means completed by the expressing of the apple juice. A great deal is yet to be done before the business is complete. The next operation is, one which nature produces, viz: the fermentation; but it requires great attention in the cider maker. There are three stages of fermentation in liquors; the vinous, the acetous, and the putrefactive.—The first only is to be allowed in cider. Two modes of conducting the fermentation are practised.—The first is with open headed casks, or vats. The fermentation is accompanied with a hissing noise the feculent particles of the pomice rise to the top, and form a soft spongy crust or scum over the surface of the liquor.—When the liquor has sufficiently fermented, this scum begins to crack; the fissures are at first small, but soon enlarge, and open to view the fermenting liquor oozing through them. This is the critical moment; and it must be seized before the scum begins to sink; which if permitted, will destroy the purity of the liquor. The liquor must now be immediately drawn off into clean casks.—But as this mode of conducting the fermentation is expressive, and requires closer attention than most persons can give it, the other mode is usually practised, which is thus. The cider is placed in casks with the bungs out—either in cellars, or in the open air. As the fermentation proceeds, the pomace issues from the bung-hole. Once or twice a day, the casks are to be filled from a barrel kept for the purpose, which should be kept bunged to prevent an excess of fermentation. The state of the froth or cream discharged from the bung-hole shews when the fermentation is sufficiently over. When that is perfectly pure, or very nearly so, put in the bung loosely; then as the fermentation subsides, drive it in tight, leaving the stopper of the vent hole loose for a day or two, after which drive it in tight also. The less fermentation takes place the sweeter will be the liquor. A little experience will soon give the requisite skill to any attentive manager. As ciders which contain a large portion of sacharine matter, are the most valuable, and as the fermentation, (if long continued,) decomposes this sacharine matter, and makes the liquor rough and unpalatable, much attention should be paid to prevent an excess of fermentation. This is usually done by placing the casks in the open air—and in as cool a situation as practicable. By the process of fermentation, the liquor is separated from its impurities; that which is specifically lighter rises to the top, and the heavier lees sink to the bottom, leaving the intermediate liquor clear and bright—when this is the case, *immediately* draw it off, and do not suffer it on any account to mingle with its lees.

After the cider is drawn off as above directed, it will sometimes ferment again. This renewal of fermentation is very much prevented by the operation of steaming with brimstone. To do this, after a few pails of the racked cider are put into the clear cask, dip strips of rag about 6 or 8 inches long into melted brimstone; fix them to a hook or nail on a long bung; set them on fire, and burn them in the cask, with the few pails of cider before mentioned in it, tightly bunged up, then shake the cask well in order to incorporate the fumes of the brimstone with the liquor, and then fill up the barrel. If the cider, after being racked off remain bright and quiet, nothing more need be done, but if a scum collect on the surface it must again be racked; as this, if suffered to sink would be injurious; and sometimes [illegible] racked a third time.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,
S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,		4 00 to	4 50
Do. do.	do. Monroes,	1 50	1 75
Do. do.	do. Shoes.	1 25	1 50
Men's do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12½
Do. do.	do. coarse do.	2 00	2 12½
Boys' Monroes, best quality,		87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes, do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.		62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,		1 50	1 62 1-2
Do. do. Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,		87	1 00
Do. do. do. Bootheels,		1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,		50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's, Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 228, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,		4,00 a 5,00
Do. do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do. do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. do.	Bookskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys' do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do. do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,		1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. do.	Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do. do	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do. Leather do.		1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do. do. do.	with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. Leather do. do.		87 a 1,25
Do. do. Pumps,		75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather do.		80 a 92
Children's Morocco Boots,		37 a 62
Do. Leather do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 6th*, 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.
"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February 17, 1825.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John D. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Stanton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kidoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These nefarious and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures presented to be mingled, and sold as this, are fraudulent and vile impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. {19—tf

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane.

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.——Commodious Stabling being attached to his establishment, Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantage of his accommodations.——Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate Boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 2—tf

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber, TWO Journeymen Tailors, of steady habits and tolerable workmen, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. WILLIAM S VAIL,
11mo. 6—4.* *RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY.*

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 3 South Seventh street. july 17—tf

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 49, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and cane Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Rolls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work.
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Bobbins, Pinion Wheels, Spindles, Spindles, Flyers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—3m

DANCING SCHOOL.

A. BONNAFON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public that he opened his Dancing School, on Monday, the 11th of October, at his Room No. 62 1-2, South Fourth street, three doors below Lit-ary street. Should the number of his scholars and subscribers to Cotillion Parties be as numerous as last season, arrangements will be made for a larger Room for the Cotillion Parties. His present Room being sufficiently large for a school of almost any number of scholars. The scholars being divided into numerous classes. From A. B's yearly increase of scholars, he is induced to believe that he has not attracted patronage by his Room, (which appears to be the greatest attraction with some parents, and not the teacher,) but by the rapid improvement of his pupils generally.

For terms, day and hours of tuition, apply at the above room, and at the dwelling, No. 62 South Fourth street. oct 23—6t

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth street.
may 30—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.
nov 1—tf

BOOK-SHOP. 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Sprnce street.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. sep. 25—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

$20,000

TO Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate in this city, at an Interest of 6 cent. It can be divided into 3 or 4 sums. Also, 10,000 Dollars to Loan in small sums, from 500 Dollars to 2000, at 6 per cent. Apply to
MORTIMER & WILTBOHN,
sept. 4—tf Conveyancers, No. 160, Walnut street.

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.
Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public that he has taken the young gentleman's apartment of P. Coal's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading	3 00	dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00	
Do. with Arithmetic,	5 00	
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00	
All or any of the foregoing with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00	

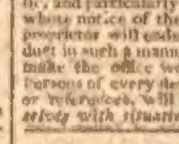
No additional charge for those who read History.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by
DAVID HUTTON.
9th mo 4—3m

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 70 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering or hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who use it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

JOHN S. TUBY, No. 191 Spruce street, Philadelphia, is constituted Sole Agent for the sale of the Balm of Columbia in the United States. oct. 23—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 33 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

14th Class—New Series.

WILL be drawn on the 8th Jan. 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	50,000	is	$50,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
3	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1,248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$273,760
22,100 Blanks.			

34,220 Tickets at $8.

The Managers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERIES offer to the public the above brilliant Scheme, the tickets of which have been taken by engagement to so great an extent, as to render the Drawing certain on the day named.

Tickets and Shares will be Sold at the Scheme price, 8 dollars—Shares in proportion, until Thursday 8th of November, at No. 121 Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, to which place the Managers have removed their Office.

J. B. YATES.
oct. 20—tf A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

No. 77 Arch street or No. 1 Bread street,

BY F. VARIN.

Order of Lessons.

ON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening a class of Gentlemen in Latin, from half past 6 till 8. Also, a class of Gentlemen in German, from 8 till 10.

On every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a class of Ladies in French, from 5 till 7. A class of Gentlemen in Latin, from 7 till 8. Also a class of Gentlemen in French, from half past 8 until 10.

Terms.—For one year, 12 dollars—for one quarter only, 5 dollars. Payable in advance.

A class of Gentlemen, in German, at the University, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from half past 1 till 3. and on Saturdays from quarter past 12, till half past one.

The same Teacher also teaches in the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Engle's, Mr. Dennison's and Mr. Duncan's Academies. He also teaches Ladies and Gentlemen in classes, and gives also private lessons. oct 30—3t

BISCUIT BAKERY.

FOR SALE at the Old Established stand, No. 9, Penn Street, and on the wharf, a few doors below Pine street, Philadelphia, *CRACKERS, BUTTER BISCUIT, PILOT, NAVY,* and *SHIP BREAD.* Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices, and of the very best quality, by
JAMES B. LORD & CO.
oct. 30—6t

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other Writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.
feb. 23—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God."—To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ." by Job Scott.

Books & Stationary, suitable for Store keepers, Teachers, &c.——Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 23—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep White, Moore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Coopers' Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the residue Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door. Barn, Hay House, Stables, Cribs and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order. Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship Timber, and and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocas Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 25—3m*

NURSERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plumb, at his Nursery, near Darby, (Penn.); among which are many rare and valuable kinds. Persons may obtain a Catalogue of said Trees by application to James Andrews, at Josiah Bunting & Co's. Lumber Yard, corner of Pine and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, where all orders left, will be promptly attended to, or at the Nursery, by
SAMUEL BUNTING, Jr.
oct. 16—2m*

LOOKING GLASS EMPORIUM.

GEORGE APPLE continues to keep at his store, No. 50 Chesnut street, an extensive and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of the most modern style, which he invites the citizens of Philadelphia to call and view, as he feels confident, those who wish to purchase, may be suited among the variety which he has on hand for disposal.

In his store will also be found, a superb display of *Fancy, Window Grecian and Drawing-room Chairs*, which may be purchased at very reasonable prices, for Cash. Old Frame re-gilt,—old Chairs refinished as new. oct 23—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale, at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 16 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive Assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the Township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek between Pitsborough and the Delaware, 4 1-2 miles from Woodbury and 10 from Camden, containing 166 acres, 26 of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 30 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.

There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 42 feet front by 32 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plastered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Crib Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thrifty Apple Orchards of the best grafted Fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighbourhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves.

An indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarksborough, or to SAMUEL CLEMENT, Esq. living in Camden. JOHN V. CLARK.
nov. 6—tf

NO CURE NO PAY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscribers being persuaded that the merits of Dr. SMITH, No. 86 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, who has introduced the Indian system of Medicine and Healing, cannot be too generally known, and feeling that gratitude which it is natural to feel to Providence, and towards a man who, under His assistance, has raised them from infirmity and wretchedness, to health and comfort; and from a hope of rendering a service to such of their fellow citizens as may be smitten with disease and pain, have determined to make known their individual cases.

To Dr. SMITH, the Indian Physician, No. 86 North Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26th, 1824.

SIR—Permit me thus publicly to thank you for an almost miraculous cure I have received through your assistance; and to declare to my fellow citizens that I had been for eight years, or upwards, afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with the most troublesome burning and itching, so as to render me incapable of enjoying life as I could have wished, and, in a great degree, deprived me of ability to attend to my occupation. I therefore applied to two eminent physicians in this city, one of whom commenced his operations, but without success; the other pronounced me incurable, which was truly discouraging to me, so much so that I was almost persuaded to think that I never could be cured, until, happily for me, I was advised to apply to you. I did so; the result of which application has proved, to my great satisfaction, that an ulcer confirmed for many years, could be effectually cured in the short space of eight or nine weeks, after having been given up as incurable by men of skill. I can now walk without pain, and have done so for these five months past; and I firmly believe that a sound and thorough cure has been effected, to my great joy and satisfaction, which shall be gratefully remembered by

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,
VALENTINE APPLE,
Two doors from N. Fifth st. in Cranson's Alley.

From a solemn sense of duty, I, William Teany, do certify, that from extreme debility, arising from a severe and long continued attack of diarrhœa and hæmorrhage, of at least twelve months standing, and having, at the same time, the fever and ague, I was reduced so low as to be incapable of working at my trade, (a house carpenter,) and was wasted to a skeleton, though I had the best medical advice I could obtain. When all hope had deserted me, I was informed that Dr. Smith, in his Indian practice of Medicine, had performed many astonishing cures; as the last chance for my life I applied to him, and through the goodness of God he has effectually cured me; and for three months last past, I have enjoyed as good health as ever I did in my life. I willingly add my testimony of his ability to cure the maladies that human nature is liable to, and have confidence in his medical skill to recommend those suffering to his care, having no doubt but that they will obtain relief.

Sworn to before me, and acknowledged this 1st day of November, 1824. S. BARNES, *Ald.* } WM. TEANY. Lives at the sign of the Volunteer, Ridge Road.

I certify that, for a year past, I have been afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with a burning and itching sensation, which made me miserable, preventing me from enjoying my natural rest, and in a great degree rendering me incapable of attending to my business. Having heard of Dr. Smith's mode of practice, I applied to him for assistance, and I am happy to state that I think he has made a thorough cure, as I have, for some time past, suffered no pain, nor is there any symptoms of a relapse. I thus publicly tender him my thanks, and feel confident that I can recommend all sufferers to his skill and humanity, who are afflicted with the same malady.

Any further information will be obtained by calling at my residence, or at my shop, in Fourth above Noble street. JOHN POINT,
Pump Maker, No. 3 Richardson's Court.

I certify that for eight years last past, I have been suffering from an ulcerated sore leg, which, at times, was partially healed, but would break out again with greater virulence than before, and I could perceive no improvement in the appearance of the ulcer, but that it evidently grew worse, attended with great pain and swelling.—After all my endeavours to get it cured, and being almost in despair of getting relief, fortunately for me, I heard of the cure that Dr. Smith had effected in the case of Mr. Apple; upon which I immediately applied to him for medical aid, and I now have the satisfaction to state publicly, that I consider myself perfectly cured, without even a scar, and can confidently recommend to the skill of Dr. Smith, all such as are suffering from ulcerous complaints. Any information respecting my case, will be freely given to the enquirer, by applying at No. 30 Cherry street, to ADAM HAMPTON.

Sworn to before me, this 2d Nov. 1824, S. BARNES, *Ald.*

I certify that I had been, for a long time, labouring under a scrofulous complaint, and an ulcerated sore throat, from which I suffered severely, and, at the same time, was afflicted with a tetter which covered my whole body, which, in a great measure, deprived me of strength to follow my trade, and I had, during that time, the attendance and advice of medical men, without any visible benefit, but rather grew worse, and my case was so bad that I despaired of ever being cured—till, fortunately for me, I heard of Dr. Smith's skill as a physician, and upon my applying to him, was taken under his care, and, to my surprise and great satisfaction, was perfectly cured in the short space of four weeks. I am now in perfect health, and there is not the slightest perception of the return of my old complaint. I therefore thus publicly express my gratitude to him, as being, through the blessing of God, the cause of my perfect restoration to health, and the enjoyment of life, of which I had, at one time, given up all hope, and recommend to his skill, all those who are suffering with the same complaints from which he has so happily relieved me. M'KINNEY PORTER,
Cherry street, near Ninth.

Witness, WILLIAM WILSON.
Philadelphia, Oct. 26th, 1824.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted, for more than six years previous to my leaving England, with a pain in my back and left side, accompanied with a very bad cough, so that I could not lie in bed for three months, and during my indisposition, I was reduced to much debility of body. In this extreme ill health, I was induced to apply to at least thirty respectable Physicians, from many of whom I received assurance, that I could not survive the disordered state of my body; but leaving England, I came to America, hoping the voyage would be of service to me, but this also failed. I, however, finally heard of Doctor Smith, and on application to him, I received a phial of his Indian Potunical dr